Constitution of the Federal Republic of Krameria

We, the people of Krameria, believe with all our hearts that, with our ancient consciousness, we must protect, strengthen, and develop this society; that ensuring justice and protecting equality of rights and freedoms is of paramount importance; that securing our fundamental rights and freedoms is the most important way to protect our human dignity; that we have the right to govern ourselves through our national will and to establish our own future by doing our best and then trusting in God; and that, for these reasons, the will of the people and democratic values must be manifested in the state, government, and power, and that our nation will accomplish great things.

And we declare that to accomplish all this, it is essential to learn from the successes and failures of past regimes and to bear all this in mind when planning for the future and acting today. It is with this awareness, enthusiasm, and conviction that we understand the need for a social contract to preserve in writing the lessons we have learned, our goals, and our method of self-governance.

We emphasize that the aim of this social contract is to establish a state and government regime that will protect the human dignity of us all, uphold rights and freedoms, be founded and maintained through the will and sovereignty of the people, and strive to create and support the most suitable environment for the development of the individual's and society's material and spiritual well-being; and we are preparing our social contract accordingly.

For these reasons and purposes, we hereby declare, recognize, and accept this document, prepared in accordance with the ideas of our people at the convention, in accordance with our traditions, and accepted and ratified by the will of the people in the referendum, as our social contract, a binding constitution over ourselves, our institutions, our state, our government, our regime, our rights and freedoms, and our law; and we swear with great and faithful sincerity before God and all that we hold sacred to abide by this constitution of the Federal Republic of Krameria.

So, may God help us.

Chapter 1 - The Republic

Article 1 - Krameria

The 18th Federal Republic of Krameria, or simply the Republic of Krameria, is an independent and federal republic whose existence is defined by this constitution. It was established by the will of the Kramerians, and it is a just federal state, divided to federated states, based on democratic principles, the separation of powers, and the rule of law, governing itself through the initiative and self-government of its people.

Article 2 - States

The federated states that constitute the Republic of Krameria are divided as shown on the map attached to this constitution, and the power to decide on the further division of these territories into federated regions or the incorporation of new territories into the Republic is subject only to the approval of Congress by a ⅔ vote and unanimous approval of permanant states Governors, upon the proposal of the President. The permanent states of Arcadia, Dovania, Latome, and Fortitude, whose existence is preserved by this constitution, shall always remain part of the Republic.

Article 3 - Sovereignty

Sovereignty belongs to the people of the Republic of Krameria and is exercised in accordance with the constitution through its constitutionally authorized branches. No office or institution in Krameria may exist that does not derive its power from the constitution. No state nor Kramerian official may exist which is not constitutional.

Article 4 - Characteristics of the Republic

The Republic of Krameria is a republic which is federal, constitutional, presidential, democratic, secular, based on rule-of-law with an independent and impartial judiciary; respecting and protecting individual rights and freedoms, and based on civil law.

Chapter 2 - Legislative: Congress

Article 1 - Congress

In the Republic of Krameria, Congress exercises legislative power on behalf of the people. Congress is composed of representatives elected by the citizens of the states, with equal representatives from each permanent state, and representatives of other states. Representatives are elected in two groups, with elections held one week for one group and two weeks after for the other, for a four-week term. Both groups shall consist of as equal as possible representative seats from each state. At the beginning all states shall have two representatives, which shall have one of them in each group; Congress may at any time equally change seat count of permanent states to more or less, by ¾ majority in itself. The seats of future states are distributed to the groups by the decision establishing them as states, as will be approved by the Federal Court, ensuring as much equality as possible among the groups. The equal representation rights of non-permanent states in Congress may be compromised and their seat count may change by Congress's ⅔ decision providing at least one seat to each state and no state having more seats than a permanent state do.

Article 2 - The Presidium of the Congress

The Congress shall be presided over by the Speaker, elected by the representatives following the renewal elections of each group. The Speaker shall preside over the Congress in accordance with the Congress's own procedures and decisions regarding its internal affairs, and, in order to maintain order within the Congress and ensure the fair conduct of affairs, shall decide on the details of how the internal affairs of the Congress shall be conducted, taking into account tradition and respecting the rights and equality of the representatives; shall establish procedures not yet determined; and shall establish, dissolve, and appoint and remove persons to the offices subordinate to the Speaker and other administrative bodies relating to the internal affairs of the Congress.

Article 3 - Rights of Members of Congress.

All representatives shall have the right to introduce motions, bills, and proposals to Congress. And all representatives shall have equal and one vote right.

All representatives shall have equal speaking rights in Congressional channels, except those belonging to the Presidium. Speaking rights may be temporarily restricted by the Presidium in accordance with established procedures to maintain order within Congress, without prejudice to their voting rights.

All representatives shall have legislative immunity. Accordingly, if a court, staff personal or prosecutor issues a decision finding or accusing a representative guilty of a criminal offence that restricts or deprives them of their individual rights and freedoms, the decision shall not prejudice their right to speak and vote in Congress, and if the offence is one that disqualifies them from being elected to Congress, they shall not be convicted without Congressional absolute majority approval. A congressman convicted of such a crime can be removed from office by a 2/3 majority vote of Congress, and the representative concerned can appeal this decision to the Federal Court.

Article 4 - Eligibility to be a Representative

Anyone who is a citizen of the Republic of Krameria, is 14 years of age or older in the real world, and has resided as a citizen, at least for 24 hours, in the state in which he or she wishes to be elected may be elected as a representative from that state.

However, those convicted of treason, coup d'état, or crimes against the Republic's integrity and existence, rigged elections or canvassed, and those who sentenced to 30 days or more in prison, unless such ineligibility is revoked by a ⅔ vote of Congress; and those convicted of pedophilia, harassment, actual fraud, or other real-world crimes deemed by Federal Court to be equivalent to or greater than these, may not be elected as a representative and are ineligible to be elected as a representative.

Article 5 - Termination of Representativity

Representativity may be terminated under various circumstances and under equal conditions for all.

Congress may dismiss a representative who has been convicted of an offence that makes them ineligible to elect. Representatives who commit real-world crimes which mentioned in Article 4 shall dismiss upon conviction without requiring congressional approval.

A representative who fails to attend any debates or votes on three different and consecutive days shall be removed from office upon the request of at least one member of Congress and the secondary approval of another, and confirmation by the Speaker. This is except in cases where a representative obtains a valid excuse by notifying the Speaker; in such cases, inactivity does not result in termination of representativity. No one may take a leave of absence from the Speaker that exceeds a term of a week in their term in total.

Representatives may resign at any time.

A representative who voluntarily leaves the server shall be removed from office after 24 hours, if they don't come back in that time.

Article 6 - Filling Vacant Congressional Seats

If a congressional seat becomes vacant at any time, the seat shall be filled primarily by appointment by the Governor or the chief executive of the state concerned; the state may hold midterm elections to determine whether a candidate will assume the seat for the remainder of the regular term, based on signatures from half the number of votes cast in the last congressional election by state citizens, or by order of the Governor or the chief executive of the state.

Article 7 - Powers of Congress

Congress has the power to make, repeal, or amend laws; to issue proclamations and declarations; to decide its own procedures and to take decisions regarding the administration of its own affairs; to grant general amnesties; to make, repeal, or amend fundamental laws by a ⅔ majority vote; to remove from office government officials by following necessary constitutional procedures of impeachment; and to call government and executive officials to account to Congress regularly or irregularly.

Article 8 - Legislation

Federal laws, or simply laws, are made when a bill passed by Congress is signed into law by the President, or when, upon veto, Congress directly enacts the bill by a ⅔ majority vote. Laws may be made by the federal government as binding rules and decisions in any subject of authority not granted to any other branch of government or to the states by this constitution or fundamental laws.

Bills are written by citizens or members of Congress and introduced to Congress; they are debated and voted on by the motion of representatives and either pass by simple majority in 24 hours of vote or absolute majority of Congress, or fail.

Bills passed by Congress are immediately presented to the President by the Speaker of Congress for signature. The President either signs the bill into law within 48 hours or vetoes it within the same period. Bills not signed into law but not vetoed within this period are considered vetoed. Congress shall reconsider bills vetoed by the President or by expiry of the term, upon the motion of at least one representative, and shall vote to overturn the veto and enact the bill directly; such a vote requires a qualified majority of ⅔ of the members of Congress.

Article 9 - Fundamental Laws

Congress may make any law, while it is passing Congress or after it has been made, into a fundamental law by a ⅔ majority vote, upon proposal of representsrives or as a part of bill text. Fundamental laws are binding on all other laws, and all laws must conform to fundamental laws. Fundamental laws may be made in any subject where legislation is permissible and may only be amended or repealed by a ⅔ majority vote.

Chapter 3 - The Executive

Article 1 - The President

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic of Krameria. The President exercises and delegates executive power within the constitutional limits and powers granted to it by the constitution and law, and is responsible for the fair execution of the laws. The President is elected by the people in General Elections for a four-week term, together with a Vice-President, whom it nominates as running mate while election sign ups to assist him in his duties.

Someone cannot be President consecutively for more than two terms, and also cannot be a candidate for it or for Vice Presidency or be a Vice President after being in Presidency office for two consecutive terms, until at least a term of four weeks passes over it. Those who are having a presidential line of succession chance to be an Acting or in office President after being in office for two consecutive terms, and if not a term of four weeks passed over their Presidency; shall not be able to become President because of line of succession and their place in line of succession shall consider null. Persons under the age of 16 in the real world or ones who are not eligible to be a Representative shall not be President and shall not be able to run for it.

Article 2 - Powers and Duties of the President

The President, by verbal or written orders or by Executive Orders issued at its discretion; with approval and consent of Congress; appoints and dismisses executive officers, ministers, secretaries, cabinet members, and advisors; and, with the approval and consent of Congress, appoints the Attorney General, Federal Court Justices, the Vice President, ambassadors and envoys, the governor of the central bank, and generals or more higher-ranking military officers; signs or vetoes foreign treaties accepted by Congress; delegates or revokes its powers to other executive officers; decides on or approves foreign exchange transactions; informs Congress of any matter it deems appropriate; discloses government information to government officials or the public in accordance with law; takes preventive measures and launches counterattacks in the event of a declaration of war or offensive attack against the nation; and, with the approval and consent of Congress, decides on peace and truces. Subject to the oversight and veto of the Speaker and the Chief Justice togetherly, the President establishes, supervises, commissions, or directs intelligence agencies and uses them without aggression. The President also sets out the details of the execution of all laws, matters not specified in the law or mentioned in law as to be determined by the executive branch, and regulates matters not yet governed by law; however, these powers shall not consider as new laws, nor shall the President rule on matters specified in the constitution to be determined by law, nor shall it impose penalties or restrict the liberty of citizens. The President is at all times responsible for ensuring, safeguarding, and protecting the just execution of the laws and fundamental laws, and above all, the constitution, and is obligated to enforce the decisions made by law, Congress and Courts. The President at any time may dismiss heads of executive branches directly under it, secretaries, ministers, cabinet members and advisors.

Article 3 - Structure of Executive Agencies

The President may structure, establish, and dissolve executive agencies and branches as it sees fit. However, the exercise of powers by these agencies beyond those of the President is permissible only with the President's authorization by law. Congress may establish, regulate, and define the powers of agencies by law; however, the President may exercise the powers granted by Congress to an agency for itself or distribute powers among agencies and offices. The powers of agencies subordinate to the President or agencies that heads of them directly appointed and dismissed by it just with approval of Congress, and the powers of agencies and offices subordinate to them, belongs directly to the President. The President may redistribute, regulate, and exercise these powers as it sees fit.

Congress may grant authority to and create agencies and offices that do not directly belong under the President or its direct appointment or dismissal, by law. Such authorities shall not belong to the President directly and shall not exercise by it. If a law specifies such an agency does not directly belong under the President, even if its leader is appointed by the President with approval and consent of Congress, such an agency's powers doesn't directly belong to the President.

Article 4 - Cabinet

The head of each agency that operates under an authority granted to the executive branch by a specific law, outside the constitutional powers of the Presidency, and that is directly accountable to the President, is a member of the Cabinet. The President may, with the consent of Congress, exclude or add certain offices from the Cabinet.

Article 5 - Removal from Office of the President

The President shall be removed from office in the following cases, either alone or jointly with the Vice President:

In the event of the President's resignation, the President shall be removed from office alone; in the event of the President's impeachment, shall be removed jointly with the Vice President; if the President cannot be reached for 72 hours without prior notice of leave, the President shall be removed from office alone;

And if the majority of the Cabinet members, meeting in private or public, decide by a majority vote or signatures, in the presence of the Attorney General, that the President in office lacks the mental, spiritual, psychological, medical or maturity competence necessary to perform its duties, or has temporarily or permanently lost such competence; the President shall be removed from office alone, or, at the discretion of the Cabinet, shall be suspended from office until the Cabinet deems it appropriate. If a vote is conducted secretly at the request of a Cabinet member, the Cabinet members informed of such a vote must keep it confidential while the Attorney General, including the President, requests their vote or convenes a secret meeting of all or some of the Cabinet members. The Attorney General has the authority to conduct such a vote and to decide on other procedures unless the law provides otherwise. Presidents removed from office in this manner may be reinstated at any time by a simple majority of Congress or by a ruling of the Federal Court on their eligibility. After the start of such a vote, and Attorney General’s vote gathering actions; President’s dismissals from Cabinet shall not remove those persons voting rights in the President's removal.

Article 6 - Filling the Vacant Presidency

In the event of a vacancy in the Presidency, the office shall be filled in the order of presidency. The holder of the highest office in the order of presidency, or, if there is more than one holder of that office, the person who has held that office the longest since the last incumbent, or, if there is a legal office-getting time tie, a person chosen by a Chief Judge using randomness from among the holders of that office, shall serve as President for the remainder of the current term.

The order of presidency is as follows:
Vice President,
Speaker of Congress,
Members of the Cabinet in the order determined by Executive Order,
Chief Justice,
Members of Congress,
Judges of the Federal Court,
If none of these are available, a citizen appointed by the Triad.

Article 7 - The Attorney General's Office and the Department of Justice

The Attorney General is nominated by the President in office and takes office upon confirmation by Congress. The Attorney General directs and appoints and dismisses members of the Department of Justice. The President may, when necessary, make requests of the Attorney General, propose to Congress his/her impeachment, or appoint him/her or prosecutors appointed by the President to represent the government in court, except in cases of conflict between the Attorney General and the government.

The Department of Justice is the final authority in matters of all forms of arrest, detention, or imprisonment that may be carried out by the executive branch or military units at their behest. The Department of Justice orders the release of any person detained without a court order or the lawful execution of arrests.

Article 8 - State of Emergency

The President, at any time; when there is a great crisis, war or rebellion may publicly declare a State of Emergency, with approval of the Vice President and Congress; or with approval of the Speaker of Congress and Chief Justice of the Federal Court; if President cannot reach them, their deputies and vices may approve a State of Emergency, but such approval and so do the State of Emergency may cancel if their superiors withdraw their vices and deputies approvals, in 12 hours upon declaration. Unless its time increases by Congress, the State of Emergencies shall last for a week.

In State of Emergencies, the President shall be able to; appoint and dismiss Generals, other high ranking military officials and members of all kinds of security forces; command Attorney General directly to do inspections, arrest and release people who don't have legislative immunity and who are not Judges or Justices for 48 hours; deport any immigrant; close and open borders; temporarily suspend fair enforcement of acts and laws which are not fundamental or constitutional, except those acts which decides internal affairs of legislative and judicial branches; and shall be able to demand a Martial Law.

The President cannot in any way; amend or interpret the Constitution; change or affect internal proceedings of legislative and judicial branches, or limit citizens rights unconstitutionally, in a State of Emergency. Appointments that were required to be approved by Congress but didn't because of being done while a State of Emergency shall require approval in 3 days upon ending of a State of Emergency or be declared void and null.

Congress, may at any time, end a State of Emergency with ⅔ majority in itself; and increasing the term of State of Emergency at most for one more week, after one week passed upon its declaration shall require simple majority approval of Congress. Such an action can only be done in the last 2 days of a State of Emergency.

Article 9 - Martial Law

The President, when there is a declared State of Emergency, shall be able to demand a federal Martial Law from Congress or; Speaker and Chief Justice. Upon demand, with approval of either Congress or; Speaker and Chief Justice, a federal Martial Law shall be declared.

In case of Martial Law, President shall be able to; arrest and release any citizen of Republic upto 96 hours except Speaker, Chief Justice and Justices; directly be able to sign treaties, declare war and make peace without approval and consent of Congress, to appoint and dismiss Attorney General; to make temporarily in force rules and regulations which may conflict with any law except Constitution and internal proceeding of judicial and legislative branches. In a martial law, Congress, with approval of the President, may limit the constitutional rights of the citizens except their rights to be in Krameria and not banned without a fair trial, their rights to be elected and vote, and their rights to be treated equally.

Once a Martial Law is declared, Congress shall immediately elect an Inspector General, in 12 hours, while the Speaker and Chief Justice togetherly may appoint a temporary one while Congress elects one. Inspector Generals shall be able to oversee and supervise all federal state actions, officials and branches without limitation and shall be added to all while-martial law using GCs or servers of the state, and shall be informed on every usage of martial law powers of the President. The Inspector General may, at any time, veto the President’s usage of Martial Law powers and cancel or prohibit such actions; and send those actions to Congress if the President demands, to make the final decision.

Congress, may at any time with majority vote in itself, end a Martial Law. After passage of a week after a declaration of Martial Law, to increase the time of Martial Law one week at once at most, President will need to get approval of Congress’s ⅔ majority to increase it; otherwise Martial Law shall end. Such an action only be done in the last 2 days remaining to the ending time of the Martial Law. Martial Laws cannot be declared for 3 weeks at least, upon ending one; unless Congress approves with ⅔ majority. If a State of Emergency ends while a Martial Law is declared, Martial Law shall directly end too.

Chapter 4 - The Judiciary

Article 1 - Judicial Branch

The judicial powers on the federal level shall be vested in one Federal Court. States may have their state court under their discretion for their judicial and legislative power areas.

Article 2 - Appointment of Judicial Branch Members

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress, the judges and other judicial officers of the Republic.

Article 3 - Personnel Affairs

Justice of the Federal Court and any other judicial officer as belonging to a judicial department established by Congress shall hold their offices for life, unless the office is vacated by impeachment and removal, or resignation. The office of judge, and by extension its holder, shall in its essence be independent in the execution of duties and the exercise of judicial power; the office shall be bound only by the laws and Constitution of this Republic. No judge may be removed from office by way of abolishing his office, nor may Congress in any situation replace courts of law with military courts or tribunals. Before any judge enters on the execution of their office, they shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the Republic of Krameria; and that I will impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as _____, with fidelity, and according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to this Constitution and the laws of the Republic. (So help me God.)"

Article 4 - Composition of Federal Court

The Federal Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and no more than four associate justices. The Chief Justice shall chair the Federal Court and exercise the powers given to it by the Constitution, laws and Federal Court decisions.

Article 5 - Judicial Power

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, laws of the Republic of Krameria, and treaties made, under their authority;

To controversies to which the Republic of Krameria shall be a party;

To controversies between persons of Krameria; provided, that such controversy arises under the laws of the Republic, and not the laws of any state, territory, or district;

To cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls; and

To cases between a state and citizens of another state;

To cases between citizens of different states; and

To controversies between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, or the subjects thereof.

In all cases in which the Server Staff shall be a party, between two or more states or districts, or concerning the construction or application of the Constitution, and in the judicial areas listed above, the Federal Court shall have original jurisdiction

The Federal Court shall faithfully uphold this Constitution; and its judgments shall be binding on the state courts.

Laws contrary to this Constitution may, by majority concurrence of the Federal Court, be vacated.

Article 6 - Procedures of Courts

The Federal Court may, from time to time, prescribe rules for the conduct of their business; and such rules shall be consistent with the general rules and procedure established by the Federal Court. Among such shall always be, that all members of the judicial department shall not serve as a member of the legislative department, nor of the executive department. This rule shall apply at all times, even in the absence of a legally established set of rules of conduct.

The Federal Court may prescribe general rules of practice, procedure and order, and rules of evidence for cases in the courts of the Republic.

The Congress may, by two-thirds concurrence, disapprove any rule or procedure prescribed by any court, that is not directly established by the constitution; but this shall not be construed as providing Congress the power to establish rules or procedure.

Article 7 - Impeachment

Congress shall be able to, at any time by calling a hearing or otherwise according to its own procedures, and by ⅔ majority of itself; call an impeachment on any state official of the Republic and with that may accuse them in the Federal Court for impeachment.

The Federal Court shall try all cases of impeachment; provided that such trial does not concern a judge of the Federal Court.

Any impeachment of a judge of the Federal Court shall be tried by a commission composed of three former judges, not previously removed by impeachment and not a member of the Congress, of the Federal Court; and when sitting for such purpose, shall be on oath or affirmation to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties. The commission shall be chosen randomly among the former judges; and in the case that the number of eligible former judges is insufficient, the Attorney General shall appoint such number of persons learned in the law to sit on the commission, but such persons may not be members of Congress, be previously impeached, or have any substantial prejudice against the judge subject to removal by impeachment. Upon judgment in any case of impeachment of a judge of the Federal Court, the commission shall be dissolved.

Persons subject to removal by impeachment shall be guaranteed the right to due process in their proceedings.

All judgments in cases of impeachment shall extend only to those matters alleged by the Congress; and shall extend no further than removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office under the Republic, but such disqualification shall be no longer than three months; but such person shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law; but Congress may, by two-thirds concurrence, remove any disqualification imposed.

Impeachable offenses are based upon material fact or as a matter of law, and no person shall be convicted of impeachment without substantial evidence of their impeachable conduct.

In addition to actions criminalized within fundamental laws, the following crimes will always be considered impeachable offenses, under the direct mandate of this Constitution:
Offenses that makes the person ineligible to be elected to the office in first place; offenses that contains material and actional treason to republic; offenses that includes rigging the elections they got the office or canvassing in that related elections; offenses that which includes real life or over discord or social but consider as real life crime which includes pedophilia, harassment, fraud or crimes that are equal or worse then those according to Federal Court; and offenses that includes any illegal nuke or raid against any discord server. Also anyone who uses their office to violate the Constitution or causes that intentionally and knowingly; and didn't stop their actions after being informed and warned about their actions unconstitutionality at least one time, shall always be able to be impeached from their related office.

Article 8 - Case Reconsideration in Case of Judge Impeachment

If a judge is impeached and removed for abuse or improper exercise of judicial authority, or has resigned from his or her judicial position upon being impeached for the aforementioned offense, any party with a cognizable interest in a case that the judge contributed to may move that the Federal Court reconsider the final judgment in that case. If the Federal Court finds that reconsideration is sufficiently warranted with respect to law and fact, they shall reconsider the final judgment.

In the case a Kramerian citizen views a Constitutional provision not brought to the Federal Court's attention, nor taken into account during an initial ruling, he or she may motion for the Federal Court to review the case with the new provision and respective argumentation in mind. The Federal Court shall possess a choice on whether or not to accept this type of motion to review.

Article 9 - Judges Rescuing From Cases and Order of Case Transfer Accordingly

In the event that one or more Federal Court Justices are required to recuse themselves from a case, the following line of succession shall be followed:

If all Federal Court Judges recuse themselves, the case shall be transferred to the State Court Judges, which shall be selected at random at the time of such intervention being necessary.

If all State Court Judges recuse themselves, the President shall be allowed to nominate a temporary Judge to Congress. For the purpose of efficiency, the nomination and approval process for the temporary Judge shall not exceed twelve hours.

Chapter 5 - The Staff

Article 1 - Staff

The Server Staff shall be separate and distinct from the government of the Republic, and the governments of the district of Fortitude and the several states.

The Staff shall be found by the first owner and maker of the Server and have its own Charter whşch shall be followed by the first owner and staff from its declaration, and shall not be violated.

Article 2 - Staff's Duties and Separativity

The Server Staff shall administer elections when law regarding elections shall be absent, or the government fails to administer them; uphold the Terms of Service and Community Guidelines of Discord; and manage the Server settings of Krameria, through roles, permissions, and channels, so as to implement necessary aids to the government of Krameria, and to fulfill the foregoing responsibilities.

The Server Staff is bound to the rights of persons, the duty to uphold the Terms of Service, and the provisions of this chapter. The Staff shall have the full right to determine its structure and procedures through Charter. No law, constitutional amendment, or other measure shall hinder the Server Staff; unless that the Server Staff does not agree to such law, amendment, or other measure to hinder themselves by majority approval of the Triad; and no officer or member of the Server Staff is subject to removal by the government by way of impeachment or otherwise. And similarly no action by the Server Staff shall depose, hinder, or usurp the government.

Article 3 - Supervision of the Staff

Actions by the Server Staff shall be subject to review exclusively by the Federal Court on appeal of such decisions. The Federal Court shall be the highest authority to jointly or separately interpret and resolve conflicts related to the Staff Charter and Constitution.

Judgments by the Federal Court are binding upon the Staff.

Chapter 6 - States and Districts

Article 1 - States Powers

The powers not delegated to the Republic of Krameria by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states and the district of Dawnhold respectively, or to the people. Legislative power, except those given to states as mentioned in the second paragraph of this article, shall belong to the federal state.

On legislative subject, states shall directly preserve right to make legislations on their:
Internal administrative structures,
Internal channel orders,
Internal usage of their railways and resources,
Internal moderation units on their channels and servers,
Rules for their own separate servers which made constitutionally,
Usage of their own budget while following federal standards of currency and money policies,

Things that the federal state did not make any law about nor limited by legislation shall always be able to legislate and organize by federate states.

The several states of the Union must guarantee a democratic form of government, which will allow the peoples of the several states to elect their representatives. The Federal government must ensure through legislation and upholding of democratic ideals that the states maintain free, democratic governments. All states will maintain a form of government where the average citizen may reasonably participate in a form of government where they govern., and where all executive, legislative and judiciary power originates solely from the people, except for symbolic heads of state, such as the Ferula in Dovania.

Article 2 - Residency

No person shall simultaneously be a resident of more than one State of the Union. Any citizen of the Republic may freely participate in the district of Fortitude regardless of their residency in a state. The territory of the District of Fortitude shall be defined by Congress. The district of Fortitude may provide for the governance of itself.

Article 3 - Prevention of States Land Transfer and Secede

No state shall be formed of two or more states, and no state shall have its land transferred to another state, without the consent of that state and the consent of Congress. No state may secede from the Union under any circumstances.

Article 4 - State Servers

If a state chooses to make a state Server, the Kramerian Server Triad will possess ownership and a state head admin will be elected via ranked-choice voting; no current Server state owners will be up for election after the passage of this amendment, instead they will become state head admins. A state head admin may be recalled with the signatures of ⅔ of the state or by local legislation changing the state Server. A state head admin is legally obligated to follow and abide by Kramerian law and the direction of the Federal Server Staff. The Server Staff in unanimous agreement may choose to strip a state head admin of their power should they neglect their duty.

Article 5 - Line of Succession For States Local Heads of States

Each state upon the adoption of their local government must provide for a clear and simple line of succession in the government to ensure stability and representative government. If a line of succession has not been established, then the President may appoint a military Governor to preside over the state for 48 hours during a period of local election to fill the vacant executive branch. Any state which has not provided for a line of succession will have 48 hours from the adoption of this amendment to provide for this

Chapter 7 - Elections

Article 1 - Elections and Their Types

In Krameria, elections are of two types: Midterm Elections and General Elections. Midterm elections are held every four weeks, two weeks after the General Elections. Midterm Elections include Congressional Elections to elect members of Congress whose term's election turn it is that week, and gubernatorial elections for states holding elections that week. General elections are typically held every four weeks. General Elections include Presidential Elections to elect the President and Vice President, Congressional Elections to elect members of Congress whose term's election turn it is that week, and gubernatorial elections for states holding elections that week. Both the nomination process and the voting period for all elections must last at least 24 hours and must take place at separate times. No one who is not resident of the related state, can be a candidate for the state's congressional seat or for Governorship.

Article 2 - Presidential Elections

Presidential elections are regulated by voting methods and election procedures, which will be held in accordance with the law when an election time comes in every four weeks. The person elected as the president starts to work after the oath is sworn in and therefore the former president is dismissed.

Article 3 - Congressional Elections

Congress elections are held with the state's people electing the candidates as representative to the congress as the number of seats of the state in the group in which the election was held that week. If more than one person is to be elected in the elections, the candidates with the most votes in order should be elected, provided that they receive at least ⅓ of the votes. Overcoming this threshold, elimination of candidates and other issues are determined by law.

Article 4 - Governorship Elections

Gubernatorial elections are held by the election of the Governor democratically according to the election procedures of the state from among the citizens who were candidates from among the people of the state.

Article 5 - Voting Requirements

No person who shall have attained their citizenship less than twenty-four hours prior to the commencement of an election to any office of the Republic or a referendum shall be permitted to vote.

Votes from Discord accounts which shall be less than one fortnight of age shall not be counted, except when such accounts are verified to be of persons who are eligible as a replacement for a prior account. Such verification shall be as provided by law; or by a declaration made under oath or affirmation, with such necessary evidence to support their declaration.

Article 6 - Miscellaneous Electoral Rules

All Federal elections and referendums shall last twenty-four hours. No confirmation or vote from any elector shall be counted after the twenty-four-hour period has expired. All votes cast in Federal elections shall be confirmed by electors in a designated place.

When there shall be only one candidate or no candidate in a Federal election, electors shall be freely able to write their person of choice for the elective office. In the case that no person shall be a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, and no candidate has been provided as a write-in during the election, the executive authority of the respective state shall appoint the appropriate number of representatives to fill such vacant seats.

Article 7 - Tie Breaking

Congress shall provide for the resolution of equally divided votes for seats in the House of Representative. Any equally divided vote in the election of the President shall be resolved by the Congress, jointly convened, by majority concurrence.

Article 8 - Protection of Elections

The Federal Government shall provide necessary and reasonable protections for elections against dilution of votes by way of foreign influence, the canvassing of idle persons, or other such means.

Article 9 - Election Objections and Fixing Redo

No Federal election of the offices established in this constitution may in any way be fixing redo by an order from any other branch other than the judicial branch. Such cases will be seen in the Federal Court.

In case of a rig or a misconduct of electoral procedure which could affect election results according to the Federal Court; court may emergency recall any election, in the first 48 hours upon declaration of results. Objections related to that shall be made to the Federal Court in 24 hours upon declaration of results, and the Court will make a ruling in 24 hours.

Article 10 - Recall of President

Congress, may at any time with ⅔ majority in itself, may start a referendum in 24 hours; to recall the President from his office, upon approval of this recall in referendum, elected or incumbent President shall be removed from its office; and to complete the rest of the term a new President shall be elected immediately. Presidents cannot recall in the last week of the term, and such a decision cannot be taken by Congress in that last week.

Chapter 8 - Amendment Process

Article 1 - Amendment to the Constitution by Presidential Ratify

Whenever ⅔ of Congress, or ⅔ of several states by decision of their legally permitted branch or office or their people in referendum, in absence of such a law, shall deem necessary, it may propose amendments to this Constitution; and such amendments shall be accepted as part of this Constitution, when ratified and signed into amendment by the President; or will fail when vetoed or not signed by President in 48 hours, as shall consider as veto, upon passage of proposal.

Article 2 - Amendment Veto Overturn

An amendment proposal which is vetoed by the President or not signed and considered as vetoed after 48 hours, shall be sent to referendum directly; and will become an amendment, if it will pass in referendum by majority of votes in favour of amendment.

Article 3 - Protected Provisions

For the purpose of preserving the most fundamental and indispensable principles of our government, certain provisions and parts of this Constitution may not be altered, abolished, or modified without ⅘ majority of people in a public referendum, which shall organize by Federal Court, upon passage with normal amendment procedure. The articles of Chapter 1; the Article 1 of Chapter 2 which states right of permanent states to have equal representation in Congress, and other states at least 1 representative right; the Article 3 of Chapter 6 which states that States of Krameria cannot secede or transfer their lands to each other; the Chapter 9 which is Bill of Rights; and this hereby article shall be those articles that cannot amend without ⅘ majority of people, as stated in this hereby article.

Article 4 - Conventions

To ensure a fair public writing of constitutional amendments, Congress, at any time, may call for a Convention, in which all citizens who requested shall be able to participate in 24 hours or later accepted by Convention's Chair; and elect their procedures and Chair by following the law. Convention may, by a majority vote draft a Constitutional Amendment and send it to Congress or states, to pass it to an amendment proposal, as regular process foresees.

Article 5 - Federal Court Supervision on Amendments

All constitutional amendments, upon being ratified and becoming an amendment either by signing into amendment by President or by being accepted in Referendum; shall be sent to the Federal Court for their approval on that procedure for amendment happened as it should be and nothing in amendment process was against constitution and law. Upon Federal Court's approval the Constitutional Amendment will be put in force and its amendments will be considered as parts of the new text of the Constitution. In case that Federal Court rules that amendment procedure rigged or misconduct, amendment shall be considered null and void and shall be considered as failed.

Chapter 9 - The Bill of Rights

Article 1 - General Principles of Right and Freedoms

As has been laid down by the people in the Declaration of the Liberties of Man and Citizen, all persons are born free and equal in dignity and birth. They have certain natural, essential, inherent, and inalienable rights, among which are the enjoyment and defense of life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting property. The fundamental rights of persons shall bind the governments of the Republic, of the district of Fortitude, and of the several states.

Article 2 - Right to Associate and Speech

Every person shall have the right to freely associate and to freely express themselves and disseminate their opinions through speech, writing, pictures, and other forms of communication. Freedom of expression shall extend insofar as such expression does not violate the rules of the Server, or violate the Terms of Service and Community Guidelines of Discord.

Article 3 - Freedom of Belief and Religion

No law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion; nor prohibiting, neither through discrimination nor preference, the free exercise thereof. No law shall be made enforcing the practice of religion; those who practice no religion shall be granted the same rights of exercise as those who practice any religion. Law can be made to ensure and help peaceful practice of religions in Krameria, in a way that giving same rights to all beliefs or disbeliefs; and law can also regulate and limit practice of religions in specific places by not touching citizens rights to practice them in regular and public channels, as long as those limits and regulations are fair and equal for all religions and disbeliefs. This shall include religion channels and specific places the federal or federate state may give or take from believers and disbelievers by law.

Article 4 - Judicial Rights

No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

In every criminal prosecution, the accused shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard; to be provided competent counsel; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to have a speedy, impartial, and public trial; and to be confronted with the witnesses against him.

After arraignment, the trial may proceed notwithstanding the absence of the accused, provided that he has been duly notified and his failure to appear is without good cause; but such trial shall be conducted fairly and in accordance with the principles of due process.

All persons shall have the right to a speedy disposition of their cases before the government.

No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Article 5 - Right to Participation in Governance and to Vote and Be Elected

All citizens shall possess the right to govern the Republic of Krameria through their elected representatives. This right shall not be denied on account of race, color, religion, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, or criminal history; and neither shall the right of persons to hold public office, except for cases provided within this same article of this here constitution.

No person, who has been convicted of certain felonies against the Republic which were written in constitution, or engaged in insurrection against the same, shall be eligible to hold any elective office of the Republic; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Whereas there does not exist such a thing as holding office in absentia, a person who is banished from the national Server is ineligible to hold any office under the Constitution or laws of the Republic.

Article 6 - Right to Property

Everyone has the right to own property; and no person may be arbitrarily deprived of their property. Property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article 7 - Habeas Corpus

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion or rebellion when the public safety requires it.

Article 8 - Right to Freely Travel

All persons shall have the right to freely travel, except in the interest of national security, public safety, public health, or other reasonable interests, as provided by law.

Article 9 - Freely Associating Protection

The right of the people to freely associate shall not be abridged. The right of workers to organize for the purpose of improving the conditions of their employment shall be guaranteed.

Article 10 - Right to Privacy of Communication

No law shall be made that abridges the right of the people to the privacy of communication and correspondence except upon lawful order of the court, or when the public safety or order requires otherwise.

Article 11 - Unreasonable Warrant Protection

No warrant for the search of any place or premises, or the seizure of any person or thing, shall be issued, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and such warrant shall particularly describe the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Everyone has the right to the security of person and property; there shall be no unreasonable searches or seizures.

Article 12 - Unpaid or Involuntary Service Protection

No involuntary or unpaid servitude shall exist except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and no such servitude shall extend for a period longer than a month.

Article 13 - Protection Against Heavy Punishment and Torture

No torture, force, violence, threat, intimidation, or any other means which vitiate the free will shall be used against any person.

No person shall be imprisoned for debt or non-payment of a poll tax.

Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel, degrading or inhuman punishment inflicted; nor shall the death penalty be imposed, unless for any duly issued verdict for treason.

Article 14 - Miscellaneous Rights

No ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.
No law shall provide certain rights, privileges, immunities, or protections to any particular person or persons; provided, that those same rights, privileges, immunities, or protections are not provided to all persons.
No harassment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, race, or color shall be permitted.

Article 15 - Right to Petition

The right of the people to petition the government, and to propose measures which shall in their opinion be wholesome, shall not be infringed.

Chapter 10 - Transitory Articles

Article 1 - Constitution's Ratify and Adoption Into Force

This constitutional text will be submitted to a referendum for people's initiative immediately following its adoption by the convention. Following the adoption of this constitutional draft by a simple majority of those voting in the referendum, it will be declared adopted by the Server Staff for once as an announce, and thereafter this constitutional text will enter into force as the most valuable, senior, and absolutely binding set of rules, the social contract, the constitution of the Republic of Krameria, binding all of Krameria and everything it contains. From that moment on, no changes can be made to the constitution and its text, the authority to interpret the constitution and resolve disputes is left to the Federal Court, and no action contrary to the constitutional text can be taken anymore.

Article 2 - First Elections and Temporary Presidential Government

Following the adoption of the Constitution, the system will come into effect in the following order:

A provisional President will be appointed by the Staff and will serve in a provisional federal government of his own making until Presidential Elections are held and a constitutional President is elected. Congress will not be required to form this government and approve or consent its cabinet members. Unlike regular Presidents, this President will not be able to declare a State of Emergency or Martial Law.

General Elections will be held on the nearest Saturday following the announcement of the Constitution's ratification and adoption. The organization and administration of these first General Elections will be carried out by a commission of three members chosen by the convention that made and adopted the Constitution's draft. In that first election all congress members, for once, shall elect at the same time. Half of seats shall be vacated for those congresspersons with less vote after two weeks, for first Midterm Elections implementation. Congress shall break necessary tie breaking methods for seat vacating.

Following the elections held on Saturday and the results announced on Sunday, the new President will immediately take office by taking oath, and simultaneously the term of the provisional President will end and it will be removed from office, along with the government it appointed.

Article 3 - Temporary Federal Court

Until the first elections are completed and at least one constitutional member is appointed to the Federal Court, a Temporary Federal Court Judge shall be appointed to Federal Court and serve, by the election commission chosen by the convention. Its term shall end once the first constitutional member of the Federal Court is appointed.

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